

## "H.K. MUNICIPAL COUNCIL" Chamber Of Commerce Submits Report Expressing Members' Views Voters Should Be British Subjects

### Nanking On Kowloon City

Shanghai, Sept. 17. At a Nanking press conference today, a spokesman of the Chinese Foreign Office confirmed that China is not prepared to relinquish any treaty rights and that it was natural that she would accordingly arrange for an early re-establishment of Chinese civil jurisdiction in Kowloon City.

In Shanghai yesterday, a resolution urging Nanking to open negotiations for the rendition of Hong Kong, Kowloon and Macao was passed at a general meeting of the Shanghai City Council.

The Shanghai City Council has come in for a great deal of criticism lately for what is considered mismanagement of its own affairs, one of the latest being an attempt at traffic control which resulted in complete chaos.—Our Own Correspondent.

#### "Pooh-Pooh!"

Nanking, Sept. 17. "China has not waived her jurisdiction over Kowloon City," declared Dr. Ho Feng Shan, Director of the Information Department of the Foreign Office, today though in the absence of any formal diplomatic representations, responsible British quarters in Nanking are inclined to pooh-pooh the idea that Kowloon has threatened to become a first class diplomatic controversy, following the report that the Chinese authorities are preparing to take over the administration.

"Dr. Ho's statement was apparently made in answer to the statement issued by a Hong Kong Government spokesman, in which the spokesman denied that Kowloon City is Chinese territory and that China has jurisdiction over the area," a release by the Foreign Ministry stated.

The British stand in ignoring the spate of provocative statements whipped up on the status of Kowloon City recalls the attitude adopted in Chongking some months ago when student demonstrators paraded outside the British Embassy with "Return Hong Kong to China" slogans.

#### Embassy Statement

While a British Embassy official pointed out that the Kowloon civil administration "was a matter of interpretation," it is learned that official British representatives in Nanking are unlikely to issue a statement identifying His Majesty's Government with the current entanglement.

The latest Kowloon bubble started a couple of days ago when a Hong Kong spokesman denied that Kowloon City was Chinese territory and stated that China "has no sovereignty over that area."

The Chinese Central News Agency commented: "Hong Kong's spokesman was purely one-sided and contradicted the stipulations of the Peking Treaty." Practically all newspapers in Nanking played up this comment under such headings as "Kowloon is ours"—Reuter.

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After H. E. the Governor's announcement on May 1 as to the desire of His Majesty's Government that the people of Hong Kong should be given a greater share in the management of their affairs, the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce was invited to express its views on the subject.

A special Committee was appointed and its Report, which was almost unanimously adopted by the members of the Chamber, is given below.

In accordance with a resolution of the General Committee passed at a meeting held on June 24, this Committee was formed to draw up proposals for submission first to the General Committee and, in due course, to members of the Chamber. The Committee consisted of the Chairman (The Hon. Mr. R. D. Gillespie), the Hon. D. Landale, Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. G. Miskin and Mr. C. C. Roberts.

The Special Committee held a number of meetings and formulated certain recommendations which they submit in the following report:

Having regard to the announcement made by H. E. the Governor on May 1, 1946, that it was the policy of His Majesty's Government that the constitution of the Colony should be revised on a more liberal basis as soon as possible, the Committee did not think it was within its terms of reference to consider whether there was any demand on the part of the residents of the Colony for a change in the constitution, but limited its discussion to the consideration of the principles on which such revision, if deemed necessary, should be based.

In particular, the Committee was asked whether the establishment of a Municipal Council and the transference to it of some of the functions of Government would be the most satisfactory method of carrying out the intentions of His Majesty's Government, or whether some other method commanded itself.

#### Best Method

In principle, the Committee considered that the best method of giving to the inhabitants of the Colony a fuller and more responsible share in the management of their own affairs would be the establishment of a Municipal Council, consisting

of responsible representatives of the community. The establishment of a Municipal Council should secure adequate participation in local government by the residents, for the time being, and it was thought that it did not fall within the provinces of the Committee to make any recommendations with regard to the Executive Council which, however, it was considered should continue to be a private advisory body to the Governor and be constituted entirely of nominated members.

If a Municipal Council were established, certain modifications of the Legislative Council would be rendered necessary. The formation of a Municipal Council would automatically eliminate certain members who have in the past been official members of the Legislative Council, such as the Director of Public Works and the Director of Medical Services who would, if the Committee's recommendations for a municipal administration were adopted, become municipal servants.

In order to maintain the necessary liaison between the Municipal Council and the Colonial Government, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Council should be ex officio unofficial members of the Legislative Council. It was thought that it would be more acceptable to the community if the unofficial members of the Legislative Council—instead of being appointed by the Governor—were elected by representative bodies such as the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the Justices of the Peace, and the principle of nomination be discontinued.

#### No Duplication

In recommending the establishment of a Municipal Council it was considered essential that the change should not permit of a duplication or overlapping of the functions of staff of the Colonial and Municipal Governments or involve the community in greater expense than if the present system were continued.

A Municipal Council might have an advantage in being in a better position to employ locally-engaged staff and to evolve terms of service under which more effective and more economical control over municipal employees could be exercised.

A large proportion of the technical and professional employees in the Colonial Service would probably be required to continue in their respective posts under a municipal administration and until such time as the Municipal Council could engage its own staff it would be necessary for such Colonial Officers to be safeguarded by Government both as to their terms of service and prospects of promotion. Ultimately, however, the staff of all the services taken over should be superseded by and merge into the Central Civil Service.

Elliott said that as far back as the Tashkent conference in 1943 President Roosevelt agreed with Stalin that the two countries

### Five M.P.s. In H.K.

Five M.P.s.—three Labour, two Conservative—arrived in Hong Kong by air yesterday and are to fly on to Shanghai this morning. They are en route to Japan on the invitation of General MacArthur.

The M.P.s., who left England on September 9, touched down in their Dakota at 2:15 p.m. yesterday. They are:

Lieut.-Col. Evelyn M. King, Labour (Cornwall), Penryn and Falmouth division;

Rev. Gordon Lang, Labour (Chester, Stalybridge and Hyde division);

Meredith F. Titterington, Labour (Bradford, South division);

Commander T. D. Calbraith, R.N., Conservative (Glasgow Pollok division); and

Brigadier Fitzroy H. MacLean, C.B.E., Conservative (Lancashire, Lancaster division).

They are en route to Japan both on a general tour and for conferences with Allied Govt. officials on various aspects of the occupation.

According to an Associated Press despatch from Tokyo, they are to visit the Japanese Diet, the War Crimes trials and various industries in Tokyo before going on to Kyoto, Osaka and Kure to visit British occupation headquarters and units of the Royal Navy.

On their return to Tokyo about

the first week in October, the M.P. delegation is expected to hold a conference with General MacArthur.

### SQUATTERS DOWN UNDER

Brisbane, Sept. 17. The London squatters' movement has spread to Australia. More than 100 families moved into vacant military camps in the Brisbane suburbs today.—Associated Press.

### ROOSEVELT REVELATIONS

## What F.D.R. Thought Of Mme. Chiang

New York, Sept. 17. The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt viewed Madame Chiang Kai-shek as "an opportunist," Elliott Roosevelt said today in the third of four excerpts from his forthcoming book.

He quotes his father as adding: "I would certainly not like to be known as her enemy. China must be kept in the war. With all their shortcomings we have got to depend on the Chiangs."

Former Ambassador Patrick Hurley was described as "invaluable" in President Roosevelt's work with the Chinese.

"I can give him an assignment that I would never give a man in the State Department," the elder Roosevelt told his son.

"Men in the State Department have tried to conceal messages to me, delay them, hold them up somehow just because some of those career diplomats are not in accord with what they know I think. They should be working for Winston (Churchill). As a matter of fact a lot of times they are."

The British did not approve the Island hopping in the Pacific, the President said, and wanted to work up along the China coast to bases from which Japan could be attacked. They did not understand the American emphasis on the Philippines as a base.

"Perhaps the British don't appreciate the fact that the Filipinos will rally to our flag instantly as they (the British) could hardly expect their colonials to rally to them," the elder Roosevelt is quoted as commenting.

Regarding the Balkans, Franklin Roosevelt said Churchill is "scared of letting the Russians get too strong. Maybe the Russians will get strong in Europe. Whether that's bad news depends on a whole lot of factors."

"I see no reason for putting the lives of American soldiers in jeopardy in order to protect real or fancied British interests in Europe."

The biggest result at Tashkent in 1943, Elliott says, was in making clear to Stalin that the two countries

### ROCKET HYSTERIA

New York, Sept. 17. Dr. Carl Maria Siegbahn, Sweden's leading nuclear physicist and a Nobel prize winner, dismissed as " hysteria" the reports of ghost rockets flying over Sweden.

"I personally examined one of those rockets. It was a meteorite," he said.

He added that he was "very suspicious about the existence of any such missiles."—Associated Press.

## Piracy Raid In H.K. Waters

A large scale piracy raid, carried out with the precision and planning of a military "combined operation," was made on the fishing village of Yim Tin on Saturday evening.

Details of the attack were made known yesterday when it was revealed that the 60 pirates who took part were armed with two-light machine guns, 54 rifles, and hand grenades.

Reports state that the pirates were well organised and well disciplined. The raid was scheduled for seven o'clock in the evening and was made as a synchronised double attack. While one party of marauders entered the village from the surrounding countryside, others carried out a minor amphibious operation by landing from junks.

Present information does not indicate the degree of success with which the pirates' daring was rewarded, or whether casualties or the attackers.

A further indication of the planning behind the raid was the fact that a pirate scouting party reconnoitred the British Commando outpost at Shek Tau Kok, several miles distant from Yim Tin, in an attempt to learn how many soldiers were stationed there.

The escort vessel H.M.S. Whitsand Bay, one of several ships used by the Royal Navy for anti-piracy work in the neighbourhood of Hong Kong, left harbour last evening to patrol the waters in the vicinity of Yim Tin.

### JEWS TO JOIN IN CONFERENCE

London, Sept. 17. Three leaders of the Executive of the Jewish Agency here received authority to propose to Mr. Bevin Jewish participation in the Palestine conference when they return to London.

They are Dr. Nahum Goldman, Mr. Berl Locker and Mr. Brodsky. At the time, Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent writes that Jewish Agency leaders in Palestine are being informed of the move.

The Agency Executive, it is understood, feels that the British plan for provincial autonomy has been killed by Arab opposition and that the time has now come to discuss alternatives, including the partition of Palestine, which the Jewish Agency supports.—Reuter.

### MUFTI ON THE JOB

Jerusalem, Sept. 17. The Palestine Arab Higher Committee will leave for Alexandria on Friday in response to an "urgent summons" sent to them on September 8 by the Mufti of Jerusalem, to discuss the Palestine conference.

The incident—described as the most serious rift between the United States and Russian army personnel—began when the Russians, under Lieutenant Morosov, demanded that "two traitors to the Soviet" said to be men of Polish origin, who had been taken to the station for questioning, should be handed over.

"Vile Language"

When told that his request should be made through the usual official channels, Lieutenant Morosov, "became very tough," banged the table and started using "vile language."

Captain A. Feldman, in charge of the station, countered by placing seven American tommy-guns and led by an official of the Russian occupation authorities, raided an American M.P. station near the Tempelhof aerodrome, Berlin, on Saturday night. It was disclosed today by U.S. intelligence officers, who stated that "bloodshed" was narrowly averted.

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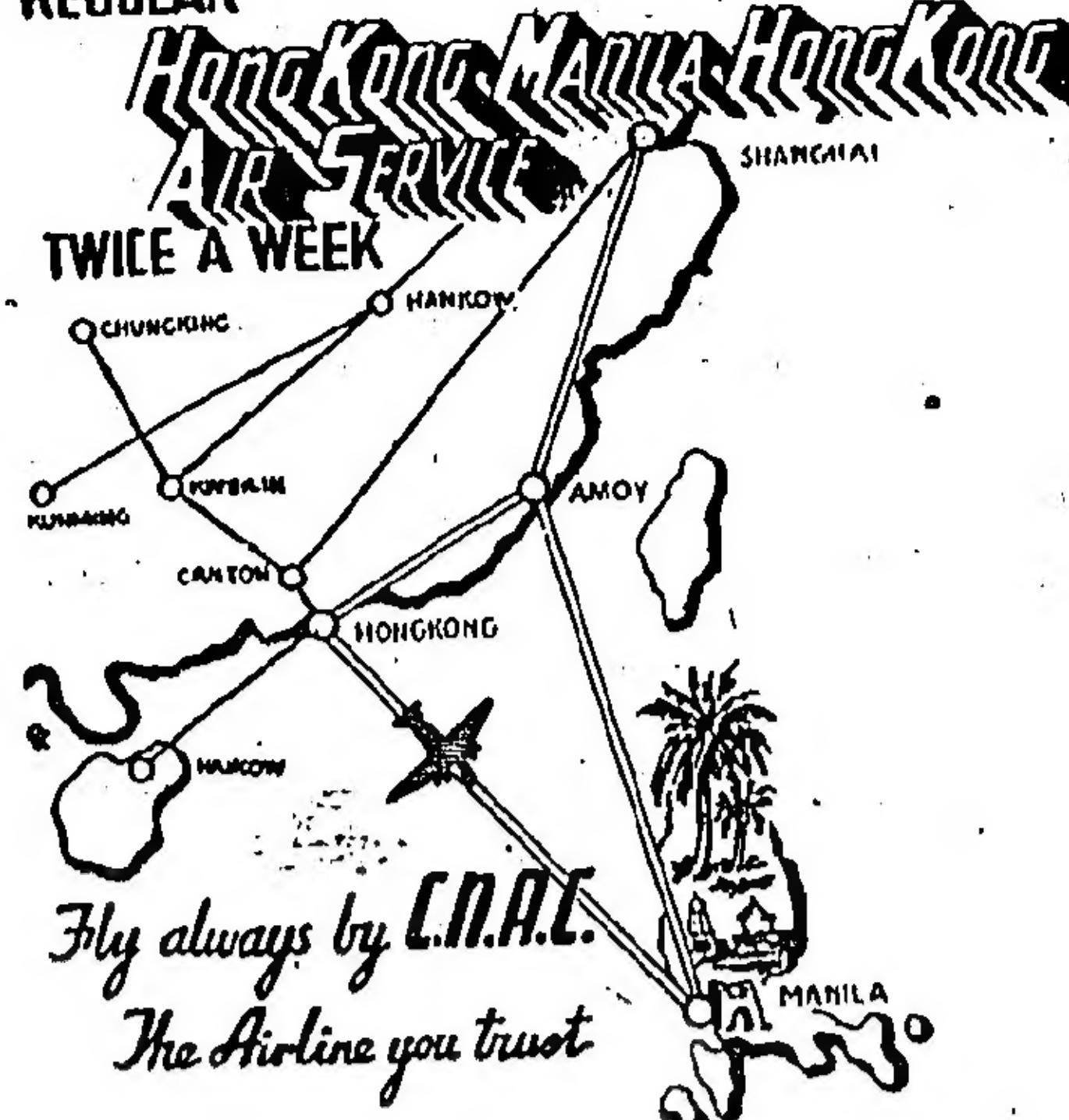
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## KOWLOON CITY

No official comment has been forthcoming regarding the interview between His Excellency the Governor and Mr. T. W. Kwok in which Mr. Kwok, apparently on instructions from Nanking, asserted China's treaty claim to jurisdictional rights in Kowloon City. Absence of a statement need not, of course, occasion any surprise. The local government's views on the interpretation and the practical consequences of the Convention of Peking, 1898, were set out in a communication published in the newspapers on Sunday, and it is a fair inference that Government has nothing to add or subtract. Apart from that, it must be obvious that the issue as such is outside the sphere of the Hong Kong Government, and that if the Chinese Government is seriously interested in pursuing a point so trivial in fact, if not perhaps quite so trivial in principle, then its representations should be made through different channels. Nobody, of course, deceives himself to the extent of supposing that the status of a partly demolished walled city, consisting of a few hovels, is a matter of high importance to the Chinese Government, especially when historically and juridically, British sovereign rights are beyond question. The treaty position has been well established since the turn of the century, and a challenge on interpretation and practice presented locally now is to be seen only in one light, as symptomatic of a policy which to say the least is not particularly helpful to the preservation of good relations between Britain and China. It holds out no prospects save those of unwarranted discord and embarrassment.

By  
Sir FRANCIS JOSEPH

day in the early '30's engrossed in a problem. He had a new craft in mind. He wanted it to be the fastest the world had ever known, to climb almost vertically, to bank steeply and be the last word in manœuvrability.

As he watched the seagulls the designer thought: "If only I could build a plane to fly as perfectly as a bird." He noticed what his technical mind called "streamlined effect" and the "flying position" of the seagulls. He saw how they reduced "drag" by tucking their legs under them, lowering them only when about to land.

## Never Knew

Reginald Mitchell began sketching. And amid the screeching of the seagulls that day was born the idea that was to fill the skies with the scream of Spitfires hurtling into action in the Battle of Britain.

Reginald Mitchell never knew his triumph. A sick man, he wore himself out by his efforts to produce a 400 m.p.h. machine, and when he died on June 12, 1937, he was only 42.

A fine tribute to Mitchell was contained in the film "The First of the Few," in which the designer was most sensitively portrayed by the late Leslie Howard. But something less transient than a film is required to serve the memory of the man who saved Britain.

The Spitfire Mitchell Memorial Fund plane a two-fold memorial. Two scholarships in aeronautics are to be founded, tenable at Southampton or other University, and a first-class Youth Centre is to be built in Stoke-on-Trent, where Mitchell spent his boyhood days. Whatever is done, however, to perpetuate the memory of the inventor of the Spitfire, Mitchell has left his real monument in the sky.

## Mad About Planes

Reginald Joseph Mitchell was born in the little Staffordshire village of Talke, in 1896. The family moved to Longton, Stoke-on-Trent, and Reginald went to an elementary school and then to Hanley High School. In the early years of the century, when some doubted whether the motor-car had come to stay, the young schoolboy was "mad about aeroplanes," and spent every moment he could making models of them. At 16, Reginald Mitchell was apprenticed to a local engineering firm. He served his time both at the bench and in the drawing office; after work he studied engineering at evening classes. His brilliance was easily distinguishable and before long he became an instructor at a technical college.

The First World War gave Mitchell his opportunity. In 1916 he obtained an appointment with the Supermarine Aviation Works at Southampton. After three years, when only 26, he became chief engineer and designer. It was then he began to conceive the planes that gave Britain the lead in the air. In 1920 he was given the job of making a seaplane that would win the Schneider Trophy for Britain.

He began with a plan that shook experts. He decided to make a monoplane. The fixed idea of the aircraft world at that time was a biplane. The Air Ministry, not willing to back such unorthodox experiments, merely held a watching brief. Mitchell built a plane that was sceptically described as a toy. Nothing so slender could fly, said the cynics. There was not even an inch of "fat" anywhere. There were no petrol tanks in the ordinary sense to increase wind resistance. Mitchell had to invent a petrol tank in the aircraft. The first model, weighing

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# WALLACE STICKS TO HIS GUNS

## Intends To Repeat New York Speech

### Byrnes Expected To Reply

Washington, Sept. 16.

The Secretary of Commerce and former vice-President, Mr. Henry Wallace, in a statement today said he stood by his New York speech of last Thursday and intends to speak on the same subject again within the near future. In his New York speech Mr. Wallace denounced "British Imperialism" and urged a milder American policy towards Russia. President Truman at first endorsed the speech but after the outcry in some American papers and elsewhere later said he had been misunderstood; he had not approved the speech but only Mr. Wallace's right to make the speech.

The formal statement by Mr. Wallace issued by the Department of Commerce reads: "I stand upon my New York speech. It was interesting to find that both the extreme right and the extreme left disagreed with the views I expressed. Feeling as I do, however that most Americans are concerned about and are willing to work for peace I intend to continue my efforts for a just and lasting peace and I shall within the near future speak on this subject again."

Administration leaders are believed to be engaged on planning measures to repair the damage to the prestige of United States foreign policy abroad and unity at home, resulting from Mr. Wallace's attack on the Secretary of State, Mr. James Byrnes, and President Truman's endorsement of it—later repudiated.

**Byrnes To Speak**

It is expected that Mr. Byrnes will in the near future make an unequivocal and forthright statement on American foreign policy, particularly regarding Russia and then that President Truman will emphatically endorse it.

There are, however, strong demands here for more specific action to be taken by President Truman and a "Wallace must go" campaign is in full swing in the Republican press, demanding that if Mr. Wallace fails to resign on his own initiative, the President should demand it.

Sources close to Mr. Wallace say definitely that he will not resign and that his next speech on Sept. 23 will deal with the same subject as last Thursday. They say Mr. Wallace regards his New York statement as the middle road between extreme anti-Russians and pro-Russians. He believes President Truman has done the only thing he could do in the present circumstances.

**Next Move**

Added significance is attached to Mr. Wallace's statement in view of the fact that Mr. Wallace telephoned to the President just before releasing his statement and presumably read it to him.

Despite President Truman's press conference statement last week that Mr. Wallace's speech was in line with Mr. Byrnes's policy no one here in official or unofficial quarters regards Mr.

**"JANE"****BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES**

### Truman Asks World Meet Of Science

**PENICILLIN BY PARACHUTE**

Auckland, Sept. 16. Aircraft were today ordered to stand by to drop penicillin as soon as the comes within flying range.

The Freighter, when 300 miles northwest of Cook Island on her way from Brisbane to America, radioed that she had two serious pneumonia cases on board, with her penicillin down to two days supply.—Reuter.

**MENZIES HECKLED**

Sydney, Sept. 16. Police made 16 arrests after Mr. Robert Gordon Menzies, leader of the Australian Right Wing Opposition, was prevented by hecklers from addressing election meeting in Sydney last night. The interrupters, described as "Communists", boozed, yelled, cut the wires of loudspeakers, and hurled bags containing scrap iron at the platform. One of the bags narrowly missed Mr. Menzies, who ducked.—Reuter.

### Fags Boon's Only Privilege

London, Sept. 16.

Continuing his evidence, Major Cecil Boon, who is charged with aiding the enemy while a prisoner-of-war in Hong Kong, said that he received no privileges for acting as liaison officer, except cigarettes. He received no extra rations.

When he went into the camp he weighed between ten and 11 stone. At a monthly weighing he was about seven stone 12 pounds.

Asked by his counsel, Mr. G. O. Slade, to give instances of brother officers. He was told to prevent escapes and communication outside. He did not employ a staff to "watch". He did not take on a staff. A staff was sent to him.

Major Boon said he did not like the job of liaison officer. Colonel Halse—Couldn't you have shown yourself completely inefficient and thereby got dismissed?

Major Boon—If I had I would have just been punished.

Colonel Halse—Wasn't it worth while to get your face slapped?

Major Boon—I could not be sure they would stop at face slapping.

T.C. accused said in reply to a question that he did not think obeying orders was the same as cooperating.

The court then adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

**JEWISH RELIEF**

New York, Sept. 16. Nearly \$10,000,000 for the relief of destitute Jews overseas, the largest appropriation ever made in a single month, has been voted by the Jews Distribution Committee for the month of September.

The chairman said that the appropriation was "indicative of the critical need of the 1,400,000 Jewish survivors in Europe."—Reuter.

### Morrison Trip Just Courtesy

Belfast, Sept. 16.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, Lord President of the Council, on his way home after a holiday in Eire, denied today that he had come to Ireland as an intermediary between Ulster and Eire regarding border questions.

He added that no high politics had been discussed with Mr. Eamonn de Valera, or with Northern Ireland Ministers. His visit was purely a courtesy one.

Mr. Morrison said that Britain would be glad to see Eire a member of the United Nations and "I have a feeling this will come in the not distant future."—Reuter.

### CHURCHILL IN GENEVA

Geneva, Sept. 16.

Millions of small index cards, recording the names of prisoners of war and dead soldiers, moved Britain's wartime Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, to silence here this afternoon when he visited the headquarters of the International Red Cross.

Mr. Churchill, who has been on holiday in Switzerland, has devoted his last week to official visits.

He was given an enthusiastic reception from the crowd when he left the Red Cross Headquarters, giving them the famous V-sign.—Reuter.

### Threat To Use Force By Arabs

Jerusalem, Sept. 16. Palestine Arab leaders, in a protest to General Sir Alan Cunningham, threatened to take direct action for defence against Jewish terrorists and demand the immediate dissolution of the Jewish Agency and other organisations.

The protest, signed by Jamal Husseini, vice-chairman of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee, accuses the Palestine Government of showing no genuine inclination to suppress terrorism.

Among the punishments which are demanded against the Jews are the blowing up of Jewish quarters and houses where terrorist activities occur and the imposition of collective fines on the Jewish population.

The protest follows the death of four Arabs in Jewish terrorist activities in Jaffa during the weekend.

A five-man delegation from Jamal Husseini's Palestine Arab party—the biggest Arab political group in Palestine—in an interview with the Commissioner of Jaffa district, demanded the setting up of "defence organisations" to protect Arab lives and property against Jewish terrorism.—Reuter.

### Trouble In Greece

Athens, Sept. 17.

The Ministry of Public Order today reported 11 "bandits" killed in skirmishes as two brigades were destroyed and 27 telegraph poles cut down in the continuing efforts of Leftists to disrupt communication lines in northern Greece.

Seven were slain in a battle on the island of Kephallonia and five others killed in North Epirus, the Ministry said. The 20 gendarmes and soldiers seized by a Leftist band in a battle on Saturday were stripped of clothing and arms and released.

The police said that unidentified assailants shot dead a Communist escorting two women in Athens. In Athens' fashionable Kolonaki section, a hand grenade was thrown at a police patrol but no casualties were reported.—Associated Press.

### GROMYKO IN THE CHAIR

New York, Sept. 16.

Mr. Andrei Gromyko takes over the chairmanship of the Security Council on Tuesday and there is considerable speculation in UNO circles how this will affect the course of the Council's debates in the next month.

The 38-year-old Soviet delegate is the first of the "Big Three" to become chairman under the system of rotation—British delegate Sir Alexander Cadogan takes over a month hence—and curiosity is being expressed as to how Mr. Gromyko will deal with the numerous and growing problems of procedure which beset the Council.—Reuter.

### GOODWILL VISIT TO MONTREAL

Montreal, Sept. 16.

The French corvette Lobelia of 1,000 tons arrived here on a good will visit during the weekend. The crew and that of the Argentine training cruiser La Argentina, also in port, will be entertained by Navy, Municipal and Consular officials.

The Lobelia worked with the Royal Canadian Navy during the war and received the Croix de Guerre for her work in sinking three submarines in the Atlantic. She is commanded by Captain Jacques Daubaredo and carries 76 officers and men.—Reuter.

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Baghdad, Sept. 16. Hama Rashid, Chief Lieutenant of the outlawed Kurdish leader, Mulla Mustafa Al Barzani, head of the Barzani tribe, returned to Iraq today from Paris to surrender to the Iraqi Government. Hama Rashid, who is now in Baghdad, has asked for pardon. His request is being considered by the Government.—Reuter.

## KNATTY KNITTERS NEEDED

Another appeal has been made by Bishop Hall for volunteers to undertake the knitting of garments for the use of the Colony's need.

Bishop Hall points out that though a number of ladies have generously volunteered either to work as individuals or to organise knitting groups the response to the original appeal has not produced anything like enough knitters to meet the need.

It has been arranged that volunteers can obtain wool from:

Y.M.C.A. (Ground Floor) Kowloon—Tuesday and Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, from Mrs. Cassidy and Mrs. Ingram.

Old City Hall, (Ground Floor) Hong Kong—Friday and Saturday mornings, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and afternoons, Monday to Friday, inclusive, from 3 to 4.30 p.m.

The following ladies have wool for knitters in their own locality and would welcome further volunteers:

Kowloon—Mrs. Faber, 21 Kadodoor Avenue, Kowloon. Telephone 50250; Mrs. Wood, 128 Waterloo Road, Telephone 56131; and Mrs. Shann, Guild of Martha and Mary, Christ Church, Diocesan Boys' School, Telephone 57777.

Hong Kong—Mrs. T. W. Kwok, 10 Po Shan Road, Telephone 31802; Miss Barbara Budden, French Mission, Battery Path, Telephone 27873 (after 5 p.m.); Mrs. Morahan, Repulse Bay Hotel, Telephone 27775; Mrs. Chester Woods, 156 Police Quarters, Caine Road; Miss Baptist, St. Nicholas Club, King's Building; Mrs. Norman Stanley, Telephone 21191; Miss Dudley, Y.W.C.A. Building, Duddell Street; and Mrs. Hazlegrave, 3 Alburgh Hall, May Road, Telephone 23311.

There are still certain parts of the Colony that have no knitting groups and in order to save transport it is hoped that ladies will come forward and offer to distribute wool and receive to distribute garments in those areas.

Anyone willing to start a group should get in touch with Mrs. Hazlegrave at 3-Alburgh Hall.

At the City Hall on Saturday mornings, who will make the necessary arrangements for the delivery of wool and patterns.

The garments are being made for the poor irrespective of race, nationality or creed and will be issued to those who are known by the Social Welfare Council to be in real need of clothing.

## "Sino-British" Get-Together

The Committee of the Chinese Industrial Cooperative movement, who are now in Hong Kong and who will act as hosts at the meeting of the Sino-British Club this evening at 9.30 p.m., represent one of the most interesting developments in China today.

Started by a small group in Shanghai 1938, New Zealanders, British, Chinese, American, and greatly aided by the then British Ambassador Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, now Lord Inverchapel, the CIC movement was started by a loan from the Chinese Ministry of Finance of \$500,000. The idea was to foster local village industries on a cooperative basis throughout the interior of China, in caves, farmhouses, deserted temples, anywhere where a few people could get together to make something.

Boots, saddles, belts, footballs, basketballs, leather coats, shoe polish, spinning, weaving and dyeing are a few of the industries started since the "cooperative movement began.

Today there are cooperatives in 18 out of China's provinces, and federations have been formed for the purchase of raw materials, for the sale of goods, and for helping local cooperatives with medical services, schooling, and training.

Wrecked by the storm of war, the movement is now being restarted and the shattered fabric of more than one thousand local cooperatives is being repaired to serve as a basis for further expansion.

At the next meeting of the Sino-British Club there will be a talk on "English Music" by Father Ryan, illustrated by gramophone records.

H.E. the Governor and Lady Young will be guests of the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives at the meeting of the Sino-British Club at St. John's Hall this evening.

On July 9 an official statement was published concerning banking accounts held in Germany by nationals of the United Kingdom. The Secretary of State for the Colonies has now requested that in future all letters on the subject should include statements as to the nationality of the sender.

## Arculli Committed To Trial At Criminal Sessions

Lower court proceedings concluded yesterday at the Central Magistracy when F. X. d'Almada committed F. M. cl Arculli to stand trial at the Criminal Sessions on charges of breach of the Defence Regulations.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. R. S. Smith, and Arculli was not represented. Throughout the proceedings Arculli reserved his defence.

Kenneth Ip, 37, said that before the war he was the manager of Dover & Company. A year after the Japanese occupation, he joined Mr. Needa, as a general broker. Mr. Needa had a firm known as Lee Tak Firm. Witness remained there until November 1944. He left because business was not good and he intended to return to his native country.

He left Hong Kong and returned a week later. On Dec. 7, 1944, he was arrested at Mr. Needa's office, where he had gone to get a pair of shoes.

He saw Miss Broadbridge who worked with the company and taken to the Happy Valley Gendarmerie. He was first taken to what looked like a torture room. He was told that he had been arrested for possession of a transmitter and a short wave radio. He denied this. He was released on Feb. 2, 1945.

He once saw Arculli on the lawn. Arculli was dressed in a Chinese gown with shoes. He had a hair cut and shave. Witness did not know what a shave and haircut were during his detention.

While on the lawn he saw a Japanese officer exchange greetings with Arculli who appeared to be on very good terms with accused.

The only occasions he had done anything for Needa outside business were on two occasions when he took money to admit or else he would be given the third degree. From his cell, he could see others who had been arrested. Among them were Key, Needa and a Eurasian lady.

On another occasion, he was taken out to see a Chinese being given the water torture and was promised the same, if he did not talk.

Later he was removed to a big cell. He saw Key, Needa and Yuen and in the other cell were Olsen, Murphy, Denis Victor, Needa and Dr. Tseng. In the cell he spoke to Key and Arculli, the accused. Witness said to accused, "Tubby, why are you arrested?" Accused replied that he was accused of being a British Spy.

Accused also told him, "You are not accused of a bad crime, if you admit you will be let off with a small fine—a few hundred yen."

Accused said that he knew the interpreter. Accused, witness said, was treated very well. Accused was taken out every day and returned later and was locked up.

While under arrest the prisoners used to exchange notes. Once he heard accused tell Key to return the money he had borrowed, which Key denied.

Accused seemed concerned over Key and always asked witness what Key said when he talked with witness. Later, witness was not open and frank with accused, as a result of a warning by a fellow prisoner and therefore he treated Arculli with reserve.

Accused was once taken away for ten days and on his return, when witness had the opportunity, he asked accused where he had been. Accused informed him that he had been transferred to Shaukiwan.

Accused when he came back had new clothes, shoes, a haircut and shave. In reply to questions, accused said that he had been given permission to go home.

During the time he worked with Needa the work was conducted strictly to business.

Witness knew Dr. Selwyn-Clarke. He met him during the occupation. He had been to Macao three times and on three occasions had carried messages for Dr. Selwyn-Clarke to the British Consul in Macao. Witness was a qualified wireless operator and knew how to operate a transmitter.

D. M. S. Xavier

D. M. S. Xavier said that he had been tried and sentenced to two years by the Japanese. He knew accused. He saw accused in "H" hall at Stanley after he was sentenced. He was in a working party. Witness knew a Sgt. Hardy, a prisoner in "H" hall and was familiar with the handwriting of accused as accused had written song hits for him and had shown him letters.

In reply to Mr. Smith's witness said that he had seen a letter in possession of a Japanese prisoner at Stanley. It was signed by Hardy but in accused's handwriting. The prisoner said that the letter had been found by a gardener on the lawn.

Witness called accused and wrote something in witness' presence. He later again compared the writing and found the two identical.

Witness said he was a Sgt. Hardy, a prisoner at Stanley.

Inspector H. S. S. prosecuted.

Due to the indisposition of

Lieut. Col. J. C. Stewart, President of War Crimes Court No. 7, hearing of the case against

Nimura, Genichiro, charged on eight counts of having committed war crimes at Hong Kong, on the high seas and at Shanghai, was

referred to the Modern Arm

Before Mr. H. G. Sheldon K.C.

At the Central Magistracy yester

day, was sent to one month's hard labour.

Enquiries revealed that the gun shot wound was inflicted in 1945 outside the Colony.

Colonel H. S. S. prosecuted.

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## CAN'T DO THAT THERE HERE

"It is a pity that I cannot impose a sentence of more than two years' imprisonment," said Mr. George Sheat at the Central Magistracy yesterday when he imposed the maximum sentence on Sin Hak-chai, charged with assaulting a tramcar conductor and attempting to avoid payment of fare.

Mr. M. W. Lo, appearing for the Tramways, asked the Court to take a serious view as since June there had been 45 similar cases.

He oligans such an accused often jumped on trams, refused to pay and assaulted the conductors.

Mr. Sheat told the accused that it was all right for him to act like during the Japanese regime but not under the present Government.

Accused was fined \$10 or two weeks' hard labour for avoiding payment of fare and two years' hard labour for assault.

## Rotarians At Lunch

Hong Kong Rotarians and their friends were treated to a colour film exhibition at yesterday's weekly Club luncheon, and the popularity of the entertainment was evidenced by the large gathering present.

The film dealt with the making of steel in the British mills, and threw many interesting sidelights on the various processes of production of this important metal, one of the backbones of British industry.

Col. E. J. R. Mitchell, popular President of the Club, was absent from yesterday's luncheon. Rotarian Ngan Shing-kwan took his chair.

Back at the Club again was Rotarian H. Ching, after his holiday in Australia. Fellow Rotarians extended him a warm welcome.

Three new members were inducted yesterday. They were D. L. Strellett, A. Varo and Kwock Chan.

Guests at yesterday's luncheon were Dr. R. A. McIlrath and Messrs. E. Lloyd Jones, J. L. Barnes, W. R. Myers, J. Moodie and A. Raymond.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Latest arrivals at the Peninsula Hotel include A. M. Thomson, F. L. A. E. Poll, Major W. D. J. McDowell, Mrs. Anna C. Martin, Matthew T. Reid, Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Carrington, George Lim, D. P. Tamworth, Capt. J. L. Hall, Capt. H. C. McWilliams and C. C. Yang.

Latest departures from the Peninsula Hotel include C. V. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Colman, Mrs. and Miss Horner, Miss G. McNeiber, Mrs. E. Rooley, J. Austin, Miss G. M. Peach and E. Payther, W. M. Shaver, Capt. D. W. Cederberg, Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Cederberg, Capt. W. D. Tucker and J. Fleming, S. G. Lim, E. S. Ghazi, C. K. Cunningham, A. Laureano, A. G. C. Buttfield, L. B. George, R. Coulthay, J. A. Landall, Dr. Eugene Hill and J. L. Murray.

The following passengers are due by the H.O.A.C. Dragon route: Hainan-bound arriving: Mr. and Mrs. Don Sino, Dook and Mr. D. Easie. Mr. Francis Hamilton was a through passenger to Singapore. Mrs. H. W. Travers Smith and Miss D. M. Travers Smith were through passengers to Europe.

Arrivals from Amoy by the mv. "Titianka" yesterday were Messrs. P. E. V. Jorgenson, J. W. Walkoff, J. M. Bailey, G. D. Nicholl and O. W. Grange, Mr. P. C. J. de Ridder of the Hong Kong Office of J. C. L. also returned by the same ship.

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**PIMPS FINED**

The Police on Monday arrested two brothel keepers at No. 60, Lockhart Road, first floor and No. 58, Gloucester Road, third floor.

Before Mr. H. G. Sheldon K.C. at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Lau Fung, was fined \$150, while Chan Lai-fong, 24, woman, was fined \$100.

Inspector Chan Wu-yung prosecuted.

## MONEY MART

Chinese National Currency opened yesterday at \$1.20 for futures and \$1.44 for spot (for CN\$1,000) and closed at \$1.30 and \$1.44 respectively.

Gold (financed) opened at \$241 a tael and closed at \$240.

U.S. dollars had buyers at \$4.50-\$4.70, sterling at \$1.90 and Australian pounds at \$1.70.

## BRITISH NOT SO BITTER ABOUT JAPANESE ATROCITIES?

Tokyo, Sept. 17. Conditions under which thousands of European civilians were kept prisoners in the Siam Road Camps were "absolutely disgraceful," British Colonel Cyril Wild testified in the War Crimes trial today.

"The wife of the Governor of Singapore had a minute partition of a hut. She was dressed in an old blouse and had bare feet.

"I felt very sorry for the children who looked terribly washed out after two years in prison."

Colonel Wild said he was not certain how they were moved or transferred to the Siam Road camps from Singapore's Changi Prison in April 1944.

Under cross-examination by defence attorney George Blowden, counsel for Tojo, he said that "women and children had to bow as low as they possibly could when they passed Silk troops."

Witness said that the Japanese became angry when General Percival refused a request from General Yamashita that he provide British gunners to teach the Japanese how to use captured weapons.

"General Percival was locked in Changi Prison and from lunch on Monday to breakfast on Thursday was given no food, to eat as a disciplinary measure. That was in March 1942." Ordinarily General Percival was held with other senior officers in the Indian Garrison Commander's house.

The Briton testified that the English officers kept in daily touch with Indian troops, from whom they had been separated, setting up an intelligence service to watch every stage of Japanese formation of the Indian National Army.

"We know in surprising detail which Indians were loyal, which were wavering and which had gone over to the Japanese. It was with great pleasure that we saw the Indian National Army dissolved one year after it was started."

Colonel Wild identified secret documents he seized at the Demobilisation Ministry in Tokyo last week which are Japan's alibi for the Singapore atrocities.

Prepared in October and November 1945, by the Prisoner of War Affairs Central Investigative Committee regarding inhuman acts in Malaya they state: "Although there were almost no protests from Britain, some highly exaggerated and superficial reports appeared after the war in England."

Ignoring the treatment of the British, the documents admit the killing of 5,000 Chinese at the time of the surrender of Singapore saying they were anti-Japanese Communists continuing resistance. Fifty million dollars were collected from the Chinese as "contributions" when General Yamashita departed from Singapore as an "anti-inflation measure."

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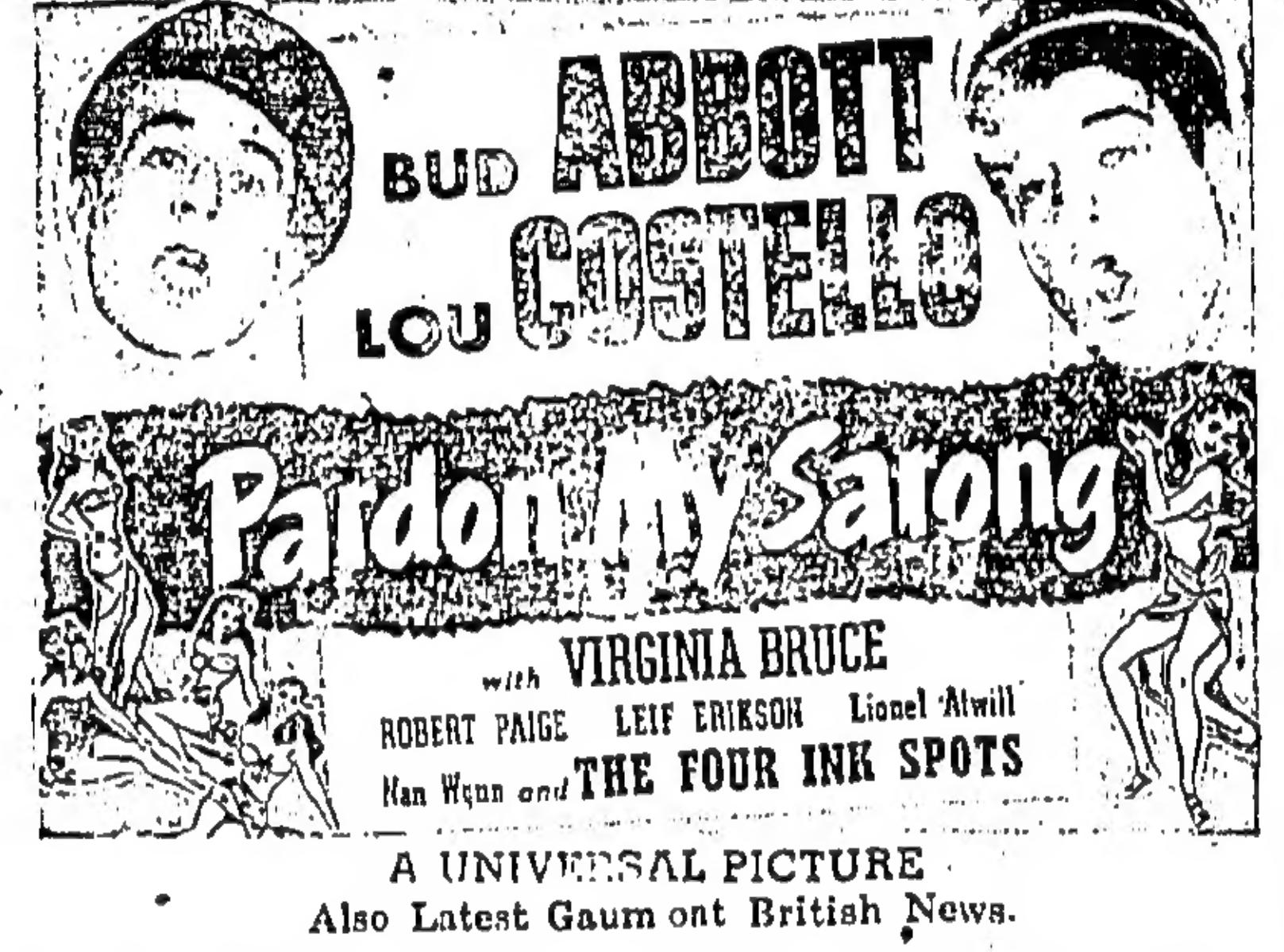
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TO-DAY **QUEENS** At 2.30; 5.15;  
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

HERE'S GAY LOVE, FUN, MUSIC!  
IT'S AN EXTRAVAGANZA ON ICE!



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CONDITIONED **KINGS** AIR  
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**ORIENTAL**  
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THE MOST RIOTOUS, ROMANTIC COMEDY  
OF ALL TIME!



NEXT  
CHANGE "FIVE GRAVES TO CAIRO"

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W. HAKING & CO., ALEXANDRA BLDG., GR. FL.  
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SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.30 P.M.  
CARY COOPER — JOAN LESLIE  
IN  
"SERGEANT YORK"  
NEXT CHANGE  
BARBARA STANWYCK — HENRY FONDA  
IN  
"YOU BELONG TO ME"

**MAJESTIC**  
TO-DAY ONLY  
AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

CARY GRANT

in

"ONCE UPON  
A TIME"

with Janet BLAIR  
James GLEASON  
A COLUMBIA PICTURE

— TO-MORROW —  
TARZAN'S NEW  
YORK ADVENTURE

**CATHAY**  
Wenchai Road, Wenchai,  
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

At 2.30; 5.15; 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.  
A VERY THRILLING  
FIGHTING PICTURE

"SKY RACKET"  
with Herman BRIX

NEXT CHANGE

Mickey ROONEY —  
Esther WILLIAMS  
in

"ANDY HADY'S  
DOUBLE LIFE"

## British Imperialism Dead, Says Smuts

The Paris Conference was not all lost and a disappointment and friction, General Jan Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, said today. "There were some valuable deductions which one might draw, he said. "We were forewarned and many illusions were being dispelled.

This year, or the next year, we would be up against the main problems of peace, which would be much harder and much more responsible than the minor questions of smaller peace treaties with which the United Nations were now dealing with in Paris.

The United Nations had won a colossal victory in the world after a most colossal struggle, General Smuts declared. The world was left in a state which almost filled one with despair; and it was difficult to see what was going to happen. Things could not be allowed to drift very much longer.

**Other Menaces**  
Several things had to be kept in mind, General Smuts said. The first was that the military menace of Germany must be broken for good. He thought they were all agreed on that. The military menace, however, was not the only one. There might be a menace which was just as dangerous and as fatal to the future if Central Europe — Germany and the countries around her — drifted into social and economic conditions which might also spell ruin.

The world might have in the heart of Europe a centre of infection, which might spread to the rest and which might mean a lowering of the standards of living and the breeding of tempers which would work like poison in the heart of Europe.

General Smuts said that he read a couple of days ago that some person in America was accusing us of trying to shape the world on the lines of British Imperialism.

**Non-Existent**

That gentleman was barking up the wrong tree. British Imperialism was dead. It died in the Boer War and had been non-existent since.

Since then, they had seen Britain following a course which had meant the rise of colonies into dominions and into independent states. She had withdrawn all her power from them and given them sovereign equality and liberty to run their own affairs. Did that look like British Imperialism?

They saw, too, what was happening in India, in Egypt and in the Colonial Empire. Nowhere did he see any trace of British Imperialism.

On the contrary, he saw other imperialisms arising, economic and ideological imperialisms.

The mission of the British people had been to extend liberty and self-government throughout the world, and they were doing it in such abundance that some of their friends were becoming almost frightened at this moving away from the old standards, said General Smuts. — Reuter.

**That Bose Story Again**

New Delhi, Sept. 17. The working committee of the all-India forward bloc political party today issued a statement saying that Subhas Chandra Bose, who headed the puppet government which Japan planned for India, was still alive and would reappear at the opportune time for the final revolution in order to free India from the foreign yoke.

Tokyo radio announced on Aug. 23, 1945, that Bose had been killed in an airplane crash in Formosa.

Mohandas Gandhi later expressed belief that Bose was alive and "bidding his time somewhere" and the Burmese Indian leader Karim Ghandhi said he saw Bose en route to a hideout in the closing days of the war. — Associated Press.

**FILM TIE-UP** Hollywood, Sept. 17.

An international film alliance was signed here today between Eagle Lion Films, Producing Artists Incorporated and the J. Arthur Rank interests in England. — Associated Press.

Utrecht, Sept. 17. Utrecht University today announced an honorary degree for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt recognizing her pre-wartime services. President J. Hoeschke said that she had accepted but the date of conferral was not fixed. — Associated Press.

Aberdeen, Sept. 16. By unanimous decision of the Allied Control Council there will be no announcement of the exact time or place of any executions resulting from the Nuremberg trial until after the executions have taken place.

The decision dispenses of

**EXECUTIONS IN SECRET**  
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The decision dispenses of

rumours that the executions

would be carried out in public here in Berlin. — Reuter.

**New Drive In Palestine** Jerusalem, Sept. 17. Reliable unofficial sources said today that the British military authorities had begun a "new phase" of the drive to stamp out Jewish terrorism by constant identity checks on roads and searches of Jewish quarters throughout Palestine.

Military security precautions were being further tightened in at least two "fortress areas" of Jerusalem, the King David Hotel and Post Office areas.

For the first time, the military were believed to have been put on the alert in strictly Arab communities, apparently as a precaution against a possible Arab uprising against the Jews. — Associated Press.

**Athens: Sept. 16.**  
Only two alleged war criminals from a long list submitted recently by Greece to the Allied War Crimes Commission have so far been turned over to the Greek authorities, it was reported here today. — Reuter.

**Jerusalem, Sept. 17.**

The barbed-wire strongly

guarded centre of Jerusalem ex-

perienced another bomb scare

yesterday when the Central Post

Office received a warning that

mines had been placed inside. The

building was evacuated and traffic

diverted but nothing was found.

Police searched a small Jewish

quarter on the outskirts of Jeru-

salem at dawn and detained 15

men described as "suspected ter-

rorists."

Stern gang adherents threw

propaganda publications into a

building where a press conference

with a Jewish Agency spokesman

was in progress. — Associated

Press.

**Political Picture Of**

Germany Emerging

London, Sept. 16.

The first clear picture of the distribution of political forces in post-Hitlerite Germany is be-

ginning to emerge today with the completion

of the electoral contests in all zones. Only

Berlin and the large towns in the British zones

have not voted yet.

Yesterday's poll in Branden-

burg and Mecklenburg estab-

lished similar predominance of

the Russian-sponsored "So-

cialist Unity Party" as the elec-

tions held in the other three

provinces of the Russian zone

during the last two weeks.

In all of them the party gained

a leading position but no

overall majority in provincial

towns owing to the absence of

opposition lists in most of the

countryside.

At the other end of the

political spectrum, the French

zone shows the clear predomi-

nance of the "Christian Dem-

ocrats."

As in Catholic Bavaria, in the

American zone, they have a two

to one lead against the next

party, the Social Democrats.

The British zone stands

geographically and politically in

the middle between these ex-

tremes. Its political structure,

like that of the American zone

outside Bavaria, is characteris-

ed by a balance between the

two principal parties — the

Social Democrats and the Chris-

tian Democrats.

The Social Democrats are

ahead in Hanover and the

Rhineeland-Westphalia region,

and both seem fairly evenly

matched in the Schleswig-Hol-

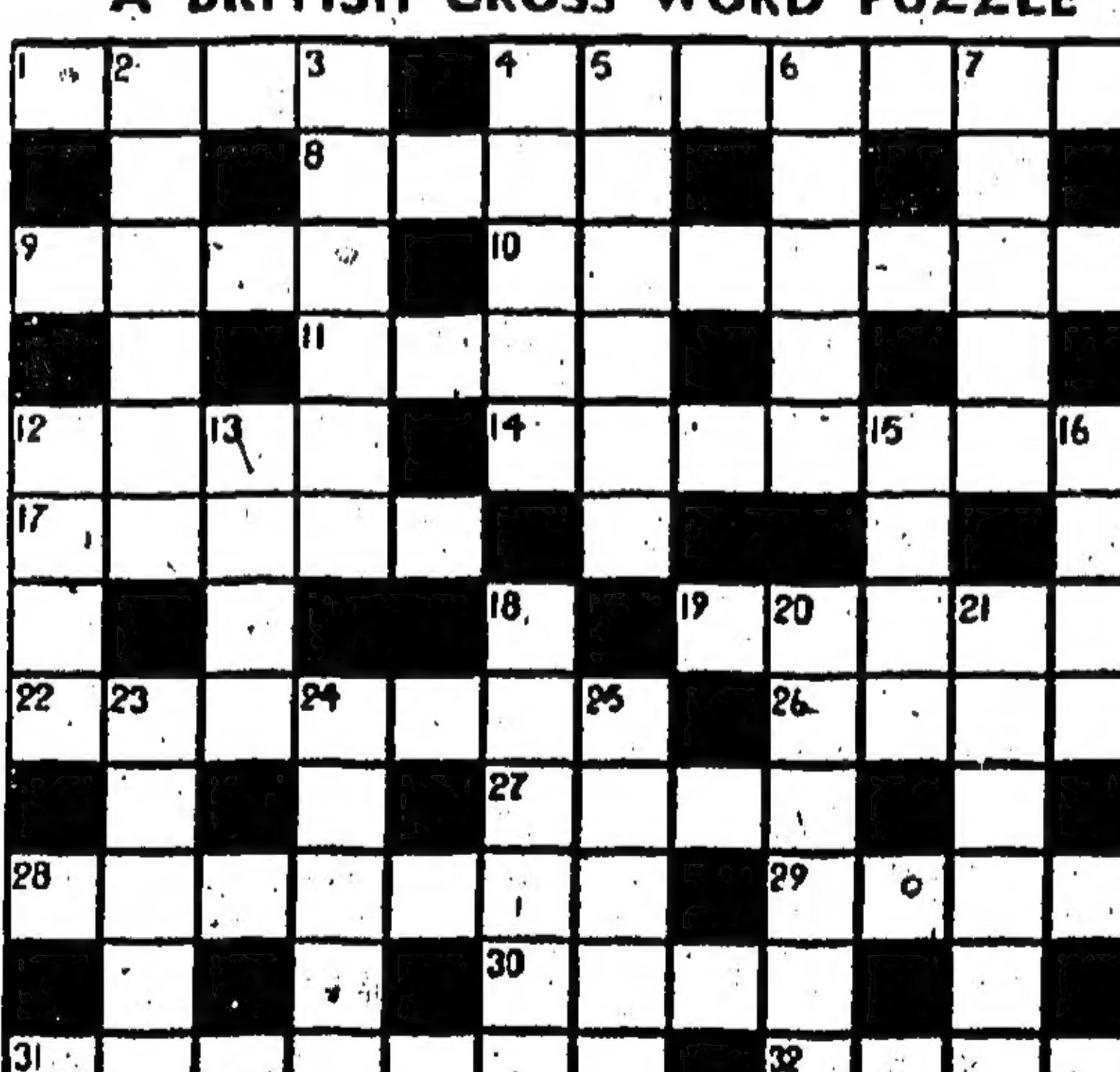
stein region. But nowhere in

this area does any party seem

to be within sight of an overall

majority. — Reuter.

**A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE**



### Across

- 1. Arrest.
- 2. Forecast.
- 4. Agents.
- 5. Country residence.
- 6. Wander.
- 7. Storage chamber.
- 8. Brook.
- 9. Charity.
- 10. Acrobat.
- 11. Prejudice.
- 12. Lady.
- 13. Erudit.
- 14. Avoid.
- 15. Hiding-place.
- 16. Two-part song.
- 17. Dumb.
- 18. Pleasant.
- 19. Neglect.
- 20. Panic.
- 21. Espy.
- 22. Scene.
- 23. Oslo.
- 24. Tamed.
- 25. Stair.
- 26. Relict.
- 27. Redan.
- 28. Lodger.
- 29. Gnashing.
- 30. Reporter.
- 31. Spear-ed.
- 32. Lateral.
- 33. Entire.
- 34. Catch.
- 35. Dene.

### Down

- 2. Relating to a clan.
- 3. Investigated.
- 4. Dandy.
- 5. Diverted.
- 6. Bulb.
- 7. Steward.
- 8. Abrase.
- 9. Askew.
- 10. Profound.
- 11. Dumb.
- 12. Pleasant.
- 13. Tool.
- 14. Neglect.
- 15. Mourful tune.
- 16. Renovate.
- 17. Lateral.
- 18. Giant.
- 19. Neglect.
- 20. Askew.
- 21. Tool.
- 22. Neglect.
- 23. Renovate.
- 24. Mourful tune.
- 25. Giant.
- 26. Neglect.
- 27. Renovate.
- 28. Mourful tune.
- 29. Giant.
- 30. Neglect.
- 31. Renovate.
- 32. Mourful tune.
- 33. Giant.
- 34. Neglect.
- 35. Renovate.

### Yesterday's Crossword

ACROSS: 1. Nectar; 5. Assay;

6. Beast; 9. Genius; 10. Panic;

11. Tigh; 12. Espy; 13. Augur;

14. Sullen; 18. Reptile; 20. Scene;

22. Oslo; 23. Tamed; 25. Stair;

26. Relict; 27. Redan; 28. Shred;

29. Lodger.

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## SAILINGS TO

"FOOCHOW" ..... Shanghai 2 p.m. 18th Sept.  
"NANCHANG" ..... (No Passengers) Swatow, Shanghai & Tientsin 3 p.m. 19th Sept.

"NINGHAI" ..... Singapore &amp; Penang 4 p.m. 20th Sept.

"HANYANG" ..... Tientsin &amp; Swatow 22nd Sept.

CANTON RIVER LINE

"FATSHAN" ..... Sails noon 19th Sept.  
Arrives 2.30 p.m. 21st Sept.  
Sails 7 a.m. 23rd Sept.  
Arrives 5.30 p.m. 25th Sept.

Agents: BLUE FUNNEL LINE

## U. K. SERVICE

Sailing For  
11th Oct.Port Said,  
Liverpool  
via Straits

From

U.K. via Straits

10th Sept.

27th Sept.

29th Sept.

Early Oct.

Mid. Oct.

NEW YORK SERVICE

Arriving

From

New York

3rd week Oct.

"PROMOETHEUS"

Arriving

New York

"GLAUCUS"

Arriving

New York

"BENRINNES"

"THESEUS"

"SAMOA"

"SAMAFRIC"

"ANTILOCHUS"

"YUNNAN"

Arriving

New York

"YUNNAN"

Arriving

**NIUAFOOU ERUPTS**

Savu, Fiji, Sept. 17. A volcanic eruption in devastating the isolated island of Niuafoou in the Tonga group, 450 miles east of Fiji. When radio communication ceased, a plane from Savu reconnoitred and found parts of the island wrecked and blasted. Violent eruptions were continuing.

The Government of Tonga reports that it is rushing a ship with a doctor and medical supplies to Niuafoou, which is world-famous among philatelists for the tin-can mail carried out to passing ships by swimmers.—Reuter.

**Burma Deadlock To End?**

Rangoon, Sept. 17. The year of political deadlock in Burma is expected to be resolved at an early date, it is learned today.

U. Saw, ex-Premier and leader of the Myochit Party, stated: "I believe that an announcement will be made very soon that the British Government will give Burma the same treatment as it has given to India."

"If an interim government is given full power and authority, the Myochit Party is prepared to undertake the task of reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country."

U. Saw added: "I have received a message from my English friends and from the secretary of the Myochit Party now in England that the British Government has been giving very serious consideration to the demand made on behalf of the people of Burma in my letter to the Secretary of State in February last."

"These demands were:

1. The transfer of the control of defence and external relations to the Burmese.

2. The amalgamation of the frontier areas with Burma proper so that the whole of Burma can enjoy political independence at the same time.

3. The fixation of some value for Japanese currency in Burma.

4. Real power and authority for the interim government for the successful reconstruction and rehabilitation of the country.

5. A definite date for the establishment of a dominion government for Burma.

6. The association of Burmese in government-sponsored commercial projects."—Reuter.

**560 Formosans Stranded In Macao**

(By Margaret Bradbury)

After a 34-day sea voyage from Hainan during which 17 died and the nine open junks in which they were travelling were wrecked by bad weather conditions, 450 Formosans have reached Macao in a state of exhaustion and ill health. They had been attempting a voluntary transfer to their old homes in Formosa.

A CNRRA official here received a telegram from Macao revealing that the would-be repatriates were stranded there with no means of livelihood or support, and calling for immediate aid.

Together with another 110 Formosans, who were also stranded earlier at Macao on their way home, the repatriates are now living in three blocks of modern flats which have been allotted to them by the Macao Government.

The Portuguese authorities have also provided them with food and a small quantity of money.

The CNRRA official here in charge of refugees told me yesterday: "A representative will visit Macao and then try to arrange for their further passage as soon as possible."

Another refugee problem for CNRRA at the moment are 60 people from Swatow who have just arrived in Hong Kong. At one time they were residents in Burma, escaped here during the war and now wish to return to their pre-war jobs and dwellings in Burma. Together with 1,400 other ex-residents of Burma who are now waiting in Canton, they will soon form the first shipload of Chinese to enter Burma since the end of the war.

**FR. MISSION THEFT**

Mr. N. C. Yatkin, residing in the French Mission, was compelled and forced to make an emergency charge of 100 francs of a wrist

**BRITAIN STANDING IN THE WAY**

(By Edwin Shanke)

Berlin, Sept. 17. The United States intends to proceed unilaterally against cartels in the American occupation zone in Germany because there has been no quadripartite agreement as yet on smashing the German economic empire, it was learned, reliably here today.

**ANOTHER SEAMAN CHARGED**

Another case of larceny by hawker involving a European seaman of a merchant vessel came up before the Magistrate at Kowloon Court, Mr. W. H. Latimer, yesterday when Roland Henderson, 32, greaser of the "Sametrick," pleaded guilty to the larceny of a blanket, property of the United States Maritime Commission.

Before asking for a statement on character from the master of the "Sametrick," Capt. J. G. W. Last, the Magistrate told him: "I must warn you, before you say anything, that we are having great difficulties here with the American military government to crack down on all super-concentrations of economic power such as cartels, syndicates and trusts which might be used by Germany as instruments of renewed political economic aggression."

It is thought the American

will be implemented shortly by a law permitting the American military government to crack down on all super-concentrations of economic power such as cartels, syndicates and trusts which might be used by Germany as instruments of renewed political economic aggression.

It was a good worker.

He was a good worker. He would plead for leniency on Henderson's behalf. Capt. Last said, for the sake of defendant's wife who had just had baby.

Sub-Asst. Asst. prosecuting, said that the Chief Steward of the "Sametrick" had stopped and searched a hawker on board on Sunday afternoon and had found the blanket. It was learned from the hawker that the blanket had been taken in exchange for a pair of silk pyjamas. He was able to identify defendant.

A fine of \$150, in default three months' simple imprisonment, was imposed.

**DAYLIGHT ROBBERY**

Another daylight robbery occurred in Kowloon district yesterday when the Tai Ming Goldsmith Shop, 401 Shanghai Street, was raided by two armed men at about 11:40 a.m.

The robbers entered the shop pretending that they wanted to purchase gold rings. The accountant showed them a "three-mates" gold ring, and immediately one of the men produced a revolver. The other man then took three pairs of imitation gold bangles and walked out of the shop.

The second armed robbery took place at 256 Cheung Sha Wan Road, Shumshui po, when five men armed with revolvers and daggers entered a flat about 8:20 p.m. A considerable amount of money and jewellery was stolen.

**THREATEN TO RESIGN**

Rome, Sept. 17. The Italian Republican party threatened last night to resign from Premier Alcide de Gasperi's four-party coalition Government unless immediate steps were taken against "Monarchist, Fascist and even frankly Fascist movements working only for the downfall of the Republic."

In a letter to Signor de Gasperi, the Republican leader, Signor Ramboi Pacchard, stated: "Key posts in the administration are all held by enemies of the Republican regime, who often paralyse the good will of the Ministers."—Associated Press.

**GANG BROKEN UP**

Frankfurt, Sept. 17. American troops who raided a Polish displaced persons' camp at Wetzlar have broken up a gang of looters, black-marketeers and bootleggers whose leader alone is suspected of killing 48 Germans and three Americans.—Associated Press.

Sixty were arrested. Their leader was said to have sworn vengeance on the Germans for the slaughter of his parents and three brothers by the Nazis in Poland, with the announced aim of killing 10 Germans for every member of his family.—Associated Press.

To this end, he called in the services of the P.W.D., and obtained an estimate for the cost of erecting barriers. The estimate has already been submitted to Government and soon as the necessary sanction is accorded, the work will be put in hand.

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The British, according to the best available information, are mainly standing in the way. For months, the Allies have debated over a draft of the law which would start the re-carbonization machinery moving.

In general, the Americans, French and Russians have lined up for a law which flatly prohibits all types of monopolistic activity and defines explicitly how large a company may be.

The British, on the other hand, have advocated a law which would set up a Four-Power board whose task it would be to make studies determining whether a certain company constituted an excessive concentration of economic power.

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**SPORTS SECTION**

**"Gazelle Boy" Unlikely Olympics' Prospect**

(By "Recorder")

The latest wonder on the athletic horizon is the Iraqi gazelle boy, credited with being able to run at the speed of a gazelle, or approximately 2½ times as fast as the record-breaking Jesse Owens at his best. The hunter who successfully chased and caught him in a run over the desert near Baghdad in a motor-car said that the chase was one of fifty miles, so we must presume that the Gazelle Boy is a combined sprinter-Marathon runner.

This is where our credulity is hardest hit. In the annals of competitive athletics a champion miler, no matter how near he has been to the four-minute mile, has never run the 100 yards in events and a crack sprinter has never bettered 4 mins. 30 secs. for the mile. The muscular construction of the psons and ilicus just does not permit it and the respiratory system seems unable to allow the necessary adjustment.

Decathlon competitors have always turned in a second-rate 1,600 metres because the event requires the 100 metres, high hurdles, broad and high jumps, and the 400-metres, where an athlete with sprinter's build can score heavily. The metric mile is the last event of the second afternoon, and even if an improvement of five seconds was absolutely necessary to taking the title on points, few decathlon men have ever been able to produce it.

The Iraqi boy must be a wonder boy indeed. We are willing to credit him with being an exceptional runner, probably capable, at time of capture, of a quarter mile in 44 seconds and a half mile in 1 min. 42 secs. These are times yet to be reached in the Olympics and may probably be achieved in time.

It is doubtful that the Gazelle Boy will prove an acquisition to Iraq's Olympic team. At last reports, he was beginning to eat meat after an apparent life-long diet of grass and gazelle's milk and he was securely penned up. The International Athletic Federation would probably turn him down as a minor were he to achieve the civilized state by 1948 and civilised life will take the resilience out of his psons and ilicus muscles and will do irreparable damage to a heart and lungs bred to natural feet.

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